TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1880.

Amusements To-Bay. Fifth Avenue Theater dispected. Maverly's Theater Relates Sevels Kimber & Bird's tinede -Copert m Aguare Theatr .. Harri Sirke. Metropoliton Cone. et Make Browner.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

Gen. Garfield's Credit Mobilier Record. From his Once Genera Testianney before the Poland Committee Jun. 14, 1672

I never moned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific Stational

nor any dividents or profits artising from either of them. From Judge Pointer's Report, Feb. 18, 1973-Gargield's Testino

The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent dividend n bonds and sold them for ninety-seven per cent., and also received the sixty per cent. cash dividend, which, together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of \$020. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant at Arms, and Mr. Garfield then enderstood this sum has the balance of distillands ofter paying six

From the New York Plane, Pob. 19, 1973. Mesers. Kelley and Gardeld present a most distressing figure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair is complicated by the most unfortunate contradictions of

From the New York Pines, Feb. 20, 1873 The character of the Credit Mobilier was no The source of its profits was very well known at the time Congressmen bought it. Though Oakes Ames may have socceeded in concealing his own motive, which was to bribe Congressmen, their acceptance of the stock was not on that account innocent. The dishonor of the act. as a participation to an obvious fraud, still remains.

Some of them have indulged in testimony with refer ence to the matter which has been contradicted. The too distinctly rejeas the testimony of several of the members. This can only be done on the ground that it is untrue. But sentrue testimony given under each is morally, if not inpully

It is the clear duty of Congress to visit with contab ment all who took Credit Mobilier stock from Oaker From the New York Stribung, Feb. 19, 1973.

James A. Garneld of Ohio had ten shares; never paid dollar; received \$220, which, after the investigation began, he was anxious to have considered as a loan from

Well, the wickedness of all of it is that these men be trayed the trust of the people, deceived their constitu ents, and by evasions and falsehoods confessed the trans action to be distraceful.

From the New York Tribune, Pob. 26, 1873. Mr. Ames establishes very clearly the point that he wa not alone in this offence. If he is to be expelled for bribery the teen scho were broked should go with him.

A Statesman as Well as a Soldier.

The ingenious Mr. CARL SCHURZ has made the interesting discovery that Gen. HAN-COCK, though a good soldier, is no statesman

Mr. Schurz seems to regard the two characters as impossible to be united in one individual. As he has tried both himself, and undoubtedly entertains the complaisant opinion that he is not a nobody, it might be interesting to be informed which he considers himself-a statesman or a soldier.

As the very foremost soldiers of the world have been equally distinguished as statesmen, it is difficult to imagine on what Mr. SCHURZ founds his opinion. Not to go back to ancient times, was not

Napoleon a statesman as well as a soldier From the date of the battle of Waterloo to that of his death, whose opinion had greater weight in civil affairs in Great Britain than that of the Duke of WELLINGTON?

But, above all, how does Mr. SCHURZ get over the example of George Washington? So far as Gen. HANCOCK has shown himself in civil affairs, he has furnished most ample reason to be ranked as a statesman of the first class, one who understands and regards the fundamental, constitutional principles of our free Government.

A Black Record Indeed.

Senator Dawes of Massachusetts, after informing the Springfield Republican that If Mr. CARL SCHURZ "would lift his finger to redress the acknowledged wrong "done to the Poncas, "he would greatly relieve the anxiety of very many of his friends. adds that "some one is making up an Indian record for this Administration which it will be hard to defend by the side of the blackest which has gone before it."

The Ponca outrage is far from being the chief of the wrongs done to the red men by the Haves Administration. Within three months after HAYES took his seat, he sent Gen. Howard's troops to drive from their homes the non-treaty Nez Perces, although an officer of Howard's staff, specially deputed to examine the case, had filed at Washington incontestable evidence that the lands were held by these Indians under a good legal title, and had cited judicial opinions approving his conclusions. Chief JOSEPH's band, after a long running fight, were folled in their purpose to escape to Canada, and the survivors surrendered to Gen. MILES, as that officer says in his report of Dec. 27, 1877, on the condition that they should be "placed on their own reservation" in the Nez Perce country. But, by orders from Washington, as Gen. MILES adds, this stipulation was broken, and they were forcibly taken elsewhere. "These people," he said, "have spared hundreds of lives they might have destroyed, and have, in my opinion, been grossly wronged." This was the war which, begun in injustice, and crowned with deliberate breach of plighted faith, opened the Indian record of the HAYES Administration.

Next came the Bannock war, the fruit of mismanagement, neglect, and violations of trust. The Bannocks were frequently or half rations, or less, and the food supply of seven days was gone in four. They were hounded down and nearly exterminated like the Nez Perces before them, whom some

of them had fought as our ailies. HAYES'S third war was with the band of Northern Chevennes, who, attempting to escape from a pest-stricken spot in the Indian Territory, where they were half starved. were pursued and shot down, the campaign winding up with the horrible massacre of Camp Robinson. This villalnous business Gen. CROOK has set forth officially; the commanding officer at Fort Reno has proved the starvation and the detention of supplies which Scherz boidly denied; and upon SCHURZ and HAYES have been fixed the responsibility for a butchery which has hardly a parallel in the records of Indian wrongs.

The fourth war of the HAYES Administration, that with the Hot Spring Apaches, is still going on, after costing hundreds of It was caused by the persistent removal of these Indians from the reservation promised them, at the beck of a ring of spec-

ulators and traders, some of whom have since been indicted for their misdeeds.

Utes. It was the work of their agent, who insisted on taking Indian grazing land for agency ploughing, and who then called in dispute his whim. This Ute outbreak proportion of their taxes goes. SCHURZ has utilized for despoiling the Indians of lands settled on them by solemn treaty as their inheritance forever.

To this black record must be added that of the wrongs of which the Ponca outrage is a type. It consisted in procuring from Congress the right to remove Indians from their homes "with their consent," and then driving them out at the point of the bayonet, refusing them, as CARL SCRURZ has refused the Poncas, the poor redress of returning after the removal has been shown to be fatal. The very men who have been managing Indian affairs, until lately, under the HAYES Administration, including HAYT, the Indian Commissioner, and HAMMOND, the special inspector of official fraud, fell victims to their own crookedness. HAYES in his first message to Congress declared that his heart was moved with sympathy for the red men, and with the desire and purpose to do them justice; and, as Mr. Dawes truly says, his Indian record will be hard to defend by the side of the blackest which has gone before it

A Grave Charge - Let Us Have the Pacts.

The Cincinnati Commercial of Saturday, which reached this town the next day, contains an article, double leaded in order to make it more prominent, on the probability of fraud in the election of 1880 The opinion of the Cincinnati Commercial appears to be that there is no danger of an attempt by the Republican party to defeat an honest election, but that there is strong reason to believe the Democratic party will seek to overthrow the will of the people by violence at the South and dishonesty at the North. We shall not proceed to examine the merits of the Cincinnati Commercial's conclusions; our attention is arrested by the subjoined extraordinary passage, which concerns a matter of fact, not of opinion :

"New York city is the great centre of trand as the solid South is of violence. Given that yest city and her sur roundings, her corrupted courts, her organized repeat ers, her mighty swarms from other lands in the hands of politicians who make a business of carrying election with money and without scruples, and we have the country under the control of men who, having no occasion to iscuss public policy or to consult anlightened opinion, do not care for it in the least."

The Cincinnati Commercial is one of the fairest, as it is one of the ablest newspapers in the country. It has recently contributed to the defeat of the Third Term plot. That the Cincinnali Commercial would have supported Gen. HANCOCK for President, if Gen GRANT had been nominated at Chicago and Gen. HANCOCK at Cincinnati, is, we think, a legitimate inference from its course previous to the Republican Convention. editor of the Commercial is not a man whose understanding is bounded by the narrow limits of the town in which he lives. He is not a stranger to New York; and we always welcome his arrival here, for we know that his presence adds one to the number of intelligent Westerners who have the opportunity to study our men and manners.

Therefore, when Mr. MURAT HALSTEAD of the Cincinnati Commercial distinctly charges that New York city is the great centre of political fraud, that its elections are dishonest, and that by dishonest elections it controls not only its own politics but the polities of the whole country, we presume that he must be ready to substantiate this most serious accusation with the facts and evidence by which he has been impelled to make it.

The impeachment of the honesty of New York's vote will astonish Republicans here not less than Democrats. Under the present system of registry and balloting, with its minute subdivision of the voting population, its multiplied checks and barriers against fraud of every conceivable kind, we have been accustomed to believe that the declared results represented the honest results with a closeness unsurpassed in any part of the United States. That has been, of late years, a matter of pride with our citizens, Republicans and Democrats; and however much our Republican neighbors may quarrel with the political judgment and good taste of the Democratic majority in the city. we have yet to learn that any of them suspect that the condition of things is as the Cincinnati Commercial affirms.

But if all of us here in New York have been living in a fool's paradise regarding the purity of our elections, if Mr. MURAT HALSTEAD'S statement is warranted, he may be sure that THE SUN will be among the foremost in the work of reformation. To that end we invite the editor of the Cincinnati Commercial to contribute whatever special information he may have on the following points:

What courts in New York are "corrupted," and how does their corruption operate to the vitiation of electoral results? If the charge of corruption is not meant to apply to the entire benches of the courts in question, what individual Judges are dishonest, and how is their dishonesty effective in undermining the ballot?

What evidence has the Cincinnati Commercial of the existence of "organized repeaters "in New York city? Where and how do they operate? In what manner do they circumvent the safeguards which we have thrown around the ballot box ? What elections under the present registration laws have their criminal operations vitiated?

Who are the politicians in New York city making it a "business to carry elections with money and without scruples?" How do they work out their criminal purposes i What elections have they carried with money

Mr. HALSTEAD will see the importance of these questions to all New Yorkers who are concerned for the credit of the town, and, what is of vastly more consequence, for the purity of our elections. He will likewise see the urgent necessity of making his replies as definite and distinct as are the original charges. Let him give us the exact facts on which those charges are grounded.

The City's Sick, Insane, and Idle.

At the end of last year there were 8,406 amates in the twelve institutions of public charity in the county of New York, subject to inspection by the State Board of Charities. Of this Board the most active and efficient member is Mrs. JOSEPHINE SHAW LOWELL, and from a report in which she gives the results of nearly tifty visits made to these institutions last year, we get many valuable facts and details regarding their condition and management.

Mrs. Lowell's observations are of great importance, both because she has made herself an expert in the difficult business of charity, and because she speaks frankly and solely in the interest of the public and of those in whose behalf the charities are directly administered. An ordinary board of visitation to public institutions of this sort is not apt to find out much regarding them which justifies serious attention. Its advent may be heralded so that preparation may be made for its coming; and its work is usually performed in a merely perfunc-

tory way. Abuses are hidden, and the ordinary routine is changed for the benefit of The lifth war was with the White River the official visitors, whose progress has something of the character of a holiday jaunt. The consequence is that the public learn little about the real state of affairs in troops to shoot down those who dared to the institutions for whose support a large

But Mrs. Lowell scems to have taken a different course, and to have made and conducted her forty-seven visits in a way which enabled her to discover the condition of the hospitals as it is daily, and when they are not swept and garnished for an official inspection. And what she saw she has reported with admirable brevity, and with a clear understanding of the value of details and of the needs of the different institutions.

She ended her examination without finding, so far as we can discover, any very flagrant abuse of the patients, or any very outrageous misuse of the public money and public service. Yet she came away disheartened. Things in these hospitals are not grossly bad, but neither are they especially good, nor as good as they ought to be. The hospitals might be cleaner, the food might be better, and the inmates might be more properly cared for; but even if these reforms were effected, there would still remain one great evil which would prevent their right administration. This is the appointment of the officers and employees not for merit, but as a reward for political ser vice or as a return for favors received.

With this system of appointment Mrs. LOWELL evidently has no patience whatever, though she speaks with judicial calin ness. Wherever else it may work comparatively well, it certainly is not the one adapted to the hospital service, which demands for its proper performance a peculiar fitness, else there is waste of the public money, and neglect of duty to the detriment of the interests of the objects of public charity. Out of 596 officers and employees under the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. 74 were discharged last year; while in the London metropolitan institutions out of 1,494 only 19 were dismissed or forced to resign to avoid inquiry during 1878.

Mismanagement, deficient system, lack of zeal, and careless discipline are the logical results, and there is no present tendency toward improvement. These evils appear in Believue Hospital, in the Insane Asylums, in the Charity Hospital, and especially in the Workhouse, which is really the home of idleness, and a rather uncomfortable place of refuge for lazy and dissolute bummers.

Of the 8,466 inmates in the twelve distinct institutions visited by Mrs. Lowell, about one-third, or 2,699, were in the Lunatic Asvlum and in the City Asylum for the Insane. These unfortunate men and women do not seem to be treated with the cruelty which has been charged at various times, but they are not managed in a way which reflects credit on the institutions. Indeed, neither of our city insane hospitals can be justly ranked with the most reputable asylums of Europe and the United States. They are overcrowded, the attendance is deficient, and discipline is lax.

In the Almshouse and in the Workhouse were another third of the total number of the inmates of the public charitable institutions. The Almshouse contained 1,184 broken-down and disabled dependants, and in the Workhouse were 1,701 men and women, who were chiefly occupied in confirming habits of indolence and dependence. The system under which they are managed is as bad as it could be. They have nothing to lose by idleness, and nothing to gain by industry. In fine, Mrs. Lowell's picture of our public institutions of charity is not one upon which a great city can look with pride,

A gentleman plucked from the wall of a country tavern in an Ohio village a handbill containing the following: "RALLY!

"A Second Republican Meeting for a Free Discussion of the Present Pointeal Position will be held at the Melbelia (Auch in Richfield, Wednesday evening, June 3), 1880, at So'clock P. M. All are invited to attend and take part in J. HALLIWILL, Chairman the discussion.

It is pleasant to learn from this announcement that in some parts of Ohio at least, persons of various religious denominations are united in behalf of the Christian statesman. Before he entered Congress and the Credit Mobilier, Gen. GAR-FIELD was an aggressive Campbellite preacher, and pitched into the Methodists as regularly and almost as flercely as he pitched into the Pope. But the record he made in Congress has apparently moved the Methodists of Richfield to Christian forgiveness. He showed in his consistent service of the Washington Ring that he was no hide-bound bigot, but that for the small consideration of \$5,000 he could find a corner in his heart for any sect or sort of people. It cannot have been forgotten that most of the members and beneficiaries of that celebrated band of patriots preferred the church of which GRANT was the main pillar, and Parson NEWMAN the head, with the chimes attached. Now, if Gen. GARFIELD had not been one of the most liberal of the whole race of Christian statesmen, he would have set his face like flint against the pious GRANT, the devout SHEPHERD, and the zealous BARCOCK, and held "the purse strings of the nation" tighter than ever until some really meritorious Campbellite had come along in search of public plunder. But he was no such man. No sectarian animosity burnt in his humble heart. For the paltry sum of \$5,000, lodged in his capacious vest pocket, he allowed these temporary, or brevet Methodists, so to speak, to reach as far into the depths of the bag as their arms would go, and lug away in a few months enough public money to have run the State of Ohio for three years at least. It was a generous action, and we are not surprised that the Methodists of Richfield are grateful; but it remains to be seen whether the conversion of their church into a place of worship for the Credit Mobilier candidate will be approved by their brethren eisewhere.

GRANT, the Republican President under whose administration the people were robbed of hundreds of millions, and who kept and cherished the thieves even after their convic-

HAYES, the Republican who was not elected President, but who took the office from the hands of forgers and perjurers, and kept it for four years.

GARFIELD, the Republican President whose personal dishonesty had been believed in and openly declared by the great majority of his own fellow partisans: the convicted bribe taker and perjurer.

What a record that would be for the historian of the United States during the period beginning in 1868 and ending sixteen years later ! Hoppily, the shameful chapter will end with the end of HAYES.

At the Coroner's inquest held on the bodies of the two men killed by the gas explosion in Pottenham-court-road, London, on the 5th inst. it was proved that the explosion was caused by the foreman of some pipe layers applying a light to an orifice in a main filled with a mixture of gas and air. Besides killing two men, the explosion rendered thirteen houses untenant-

able, and seriously injured many others. The foreman who applied the light tostifled; "I had THE GOLDEN WEDDING OF FRANCE foreman who applied the light testified: "I had no idea that a mixture of gas and air was dangerous, and I have only learnt it now." How many gas pipe layers and gas fitters in this

country are there who are equally ignorant? There are reasons for expecting that during President HANCOCK's administration Spanish cruisers will not make a target of the Ameri-

Mr. WOLFE of Onio, a delegate to the Democratic State Convention, had the courage to say exactly what he thought of the anti-Chinese resolution adopted at Cincinnati. The bisses of the steer delegates did not modify his opinion, nor cause him to withdraw his words. Both the Republican and the Democratic National Conventions acted unworthily with regard to the Chinese question, and neither gained any advantage by its truckling to the supposed sentiment of the Pacific States.

Chairman Jewent is, perhaps, a handomer man than Chairman BARNUM.

Of course, if a company of capitalists are willing to pay Gen. GRANT \$25,000 a year for the use of his name, the assumed necessity of creating a new office for him by act of Congress ac

A well authenticated case of materialization is reported from St. Louis. The ghost of the late GRATZ BROWN is walking in Missouri politics, and trying to find the way to a sent in the United States Senate.

If shark hunting is too vulgar or too nazardous a pastime to attract our young men of leisure, surely they will not neglect the opportunity now providentially offered to them to engage in a nobler and safer sport—the chase of the sea lion. They may never have such another chance in their lives.

Returned travellers report that the streets of Boston are very sweet and clean as city streets go, although the Bostonians do not make practice of dumping garbage in their bay. This is delightful excursion weather, and Boston is one of the most interesting of Ameri can towns.

on Cameron on Mayes and the Fra-

From an Interview in the Herald.

Hayes's advisers are a queer lot. I can't ee much in them. Evarts's foreign policy? The feature of it has been to protect Seward. that Consul in China, although the most conclusive proof of his crookedness is alleged to now he is trying to ruin Col. Mosby because Mosby finds the office rotten. I have no doubt personally of the bad flavor of that Shanghai, but Evarts has held up one side of the coop while Seward crawled out. Haves surrounded himself with the men who went overto Greeley. I always pitted Greeley. He was a baby out of the editorial room. A man of intolerable egotism. I am glad to see my son's letter. His health

is quite poorly. He would have been very foolish to have taken the Chairmanship of the National Committee. Had he done so I should have been sorely vexed. His health, which is of some value to him, will not permit him to manage a campaign. Then, too, why should he? It's not only a tiresome, but an expensive business. Money is wanted at all sorts of times and I tell you the Chairman of that committee has to go down into his own pocket and his friends' very often. The campaign of '76 cost my son a pile of money. Nearly every dollar that Chandler got eredit for spending, personally, came from Donald. Chandler was a close man-a very close man. Of course, I presume he gave something. But that is not all, for after the legitimate campaign expenses were provided against my son handed Hayes \$5,000 in cash for his personal fund. Hayes came to him, eras absolutely impecunious, and my son gare it him out of his own scallet. There wasn't a dollar in the campaign fund, and Hayes was whining for pocket money. I know that Hayes got this money. If I didn't I wouldn't mention it.

Reforming the Indian Bureau? Who says Haves is reforming anything? My advice to everybody is to let the Indian business aloneseverely alone. That's one hope I have if Hanock should get in. I believe he would reorganize that eystem and put it under the Wa Department, where it belongs. But, I repeat, anybody who touches it as it is now will get smeared. Honest or dishonest, it's all one.

Carfield andTweed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is James eight the Poland report and the testiiony on which it was based, or the facts that Ohio, after these alleged crimes, sent him to the Senate, that the Republican National Convention made him its nominee for President, and that he was selected to serve on the Elec-FARRYILLE, N. C., July 23.

The fact that Wm. M. Tweed, after the discovery of the Ring frauds in this city, was reflected to the State Senate by 9,036 majority did not have much weight with the jury who afterward convicted him. The Republicans appear to have known their man when they placed Garfield on the Commission that imposed upon the American people a man as President whom they had emphatically repudiated.

Good Prospects in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA. July 26.—The two wings of the Democratic party in Philadelphia have completed the plan for peace and harmony laid down by the commission of six appointed for the purpose by the recen State Convention, and are now ready to begin the serious

work of the campaign.

The machinery of the party in this city was in the hands of that wing led by Mr. Cassidy; at the last election the Cassidy side polled 28,000 votes, while the Ran-dail Vaux wing polled for their ticket an aggregate of 23,000 votes. Both sides were hearthly tired of the fight, and each was ready for peace upon almost any terms a peace honorable to all concerned was all the more readily acquiesced in by the leaders and adherents of There is more of a solid, unsiness look about this action

of the Democratic party in this city than in anything they have done for years past. By decreasing the fraudlent majorities given in this city it will probably give tive electoral vote of the State to Gen. Hancock

Putting a Note in the Wrong Envelope.

From the Lander. Truth. A lady of rank had received the honor of an vitation to dinner from the Princes Mary of Teck for avitation to disser from the Princes Many of each of a day when sis was sugared to dain with an old friend, she wrote two letter—ove to the Princess in fer award est manner, acknowledging the boson, 4c. 4c. | another to her freed, beginning. Such a bore dear, Pan Mary to her freed, beginning, Such a bore dear, Pan Mary to her freed, beginning, on our John and decorred hung is invited one to differ on our day and at correct owner. Fat Mary is invited one to differ on our day, and at correct owner or repetitions. The heef interest here for the Princess in her entires. The interched was done, and she went prepared throw herest at the test of her royal houses, when the increasant her with open hands and subjurg face as see assist. Fat Mary is very pleased to see you, and open you won't flud her a hore.

The Platform of Flanagan.

Republicane there at Chicago, When striving to strengthen their clan again, Accepted without a demurrer The simple, plain patform of Planagan. "We are here," said the patriot Texan.

Why, nothing but office," said Flanagan The flames of old sections) hatreds The resolute party must fan again. To give full effect to the doctrine So plainly expressed by its Finnagan

To get into place if we can again,

And what do we think we are after?

Though blenched is the shirt that was bloody For that is the curtain which covers The excellent platform of Fianagan The skulls of intelligent freemen

The high moral doctrine of Fianagan, The party will go to blue blazes. Its chiefs be put under the han again. Unless it can force on the people. The gospel according to Flansgan.

To prove itself honest in purpose,

The party now hopes to trepan again.

Extracting the brains to make room for

It chose at Chicago a spottsman To stand on the platform of Flanagan But failure confronts the corrupt ones, For liancock is leading the van again,

Than shows in the platform of Flanages

And voters demand something purer

AND ALGIERS. Fifty years have slipped away since a French army landed on the African coast, at

giers. The fing is there yet.

During the first years of the revolution the French Government imported its wheat from Algiers. Two Jews, Bacri and Busnach, who acted as its agents, hit upon an ingenious method of trebling their profits. As soon as the vessels that carried their shipments had set sail they notified the pirates. These captured the vessels and brought them back to Algiers. The two Jews then ransomed the grain at a low figure and sold it over again to the French Government at a high one. On the other hand, the republic paid in paper money from 60 to 75 per cent, below par. The result was that the accounts got into a tangle which had not been entirely straightened out as late as 1827. The creditors of Bacri and Buspach claimed 7,000 . 000 francs from France, the Dey alone claiming

2,500,000 tranes. April 90 of that year, the eve of the fast of Ramadan, the French Consul at Algiere, M. Deval, went, as the enstom was, to present bis homage to the Dey, Hussein, who asked him if he brought a response to his demands.

"I had the honor to bring it to you as soon as I received it," said M. Deval.

Why did they not answer me directly?" exclaimed the Der. "Am I a clodhopper, a man of mud, a go-barefoot? But it is your doing that I do not get a reply from the Minister. It is you who have persuaded him not to write to me. You are a scoundrel, an idolator, a dog."
As he uttered these represents he rose from his seat, struck M. Deval three violent blows with the handle of his fly-flap, and ordered bim out of the room. The Consul at once reported what had occurred to his Government, which

Those persons whose passion for the pictursque induces them to trace great events to littie causes see in this occurrence the real cause of the expedition to Africa. In point of fact, this expedition was the logical result of a state of things that was a standing disgrace to all maritime nations, and which had been suffered to prolong itself into the nineteenth century only by the inconceivable weakness of the civilized world.

The Algerian Government was simply a gang of adventurers associated in the business of working the sea. Piracy was their one industry and their one source of income. They had some thirty ships constantly scouring the Mediterranean, and sometimes venturing out into the Atlantic, capturing such merchantmen as fell in their way and pillaging the coasts. It was a lucrative industry. Aigiers heaped up wealth and lived in great luxury. The venerable Mr. Shaller, for years the representative of the United States in that city, was moved to make this odd observation: "The magnificence of these lucky brigands has at least one good result; it gives the foreign agents resident in Algiers fine lodgings in the city and country at very moderate prices, and all the vegetables and fruits they could desire."

The principle on which the pirates went was that they were in a state of natural hostility with all Christian nations that had not made treaties with them; and they would treat only with those willing to buy peace at a satisfactory price. As though the submission to this was not humiliation enough, all the diplomacy of the European powers represented in Algiers consisted in preventing one another from treating with the pirates. Indeed, the more nations the Algerian Government entered into engagements with, the more difficult it was for it to carry them out, since piracy was the sole means of livelihood of the nation, and to give it up was impossible. It was a choice between piling-

ing and starving. Even if the Deys had wished to remain faithful to their engagements, it was out of their power. They were the slaves of the Janissaries who elected them. This troop, which seems never to have numbered more than 5,000 men, drew its recruits, like the Mamelukes of Egypt, from all the lands of Islam. The Jania. saries treated Algeria as a conquered country, and defied Europe. If the season turned out a bad one for piracy, if some time passed without any prizes being brought in the Janissaries revolted, and fighting began in the streets of Algiers. Of ten Doys, nine were strangled; the Janissaries elected and murdered three of them in a single day. Whichever side came out shead, the foreigners always had to foot the bills in these disturbances. The Algerines sacked their property: they fell upon the first ships that came along, whether friends or enemies. If they did not any longer fasten Conoutes of cannons, as in the good old time of Mezzo-Morte, the situation of these official gentlemen was still far from being ar agreeable one. In 1823 All-Khodja, Der of Algiers, undertook to add to his harem the daughter of the English Consul and the sister of the Dutch Consul. When the nationes of a Government gave out, a squadron was sent to bombard Algiers. The Algerines readily ac quiesced in all the conditions imposed upon them, and the fleet once out of sight, began

again where they had left off. The suggestion of an African expedition was not popular in France in 1830. After the insult to its representative, recounted above, the French Government contented itself with recalling M. Deval and ordering a blockade of Algiers. But by the end of two years this measure had cost it 20,000,000 francs, and it attempted nego-

Rear Admiral de la Bretonnière, commanding the blockading squadron, received orders to put himself for the last time in communication with the Dey, and serve on him an ultimatum. The Provence, flying a flag of truce entered the harbor, and the Rear Admiral made his way at once to the Dey's palace. But his two interviews with Hussein were not satisfactory.

"I have powder and cannons," said the ex-Janissary, "and, since we cannot come to an understanding, you are at liberty to withdraw." Next morning the Provence, still displaying the flag of truce, left the port under full sail. the whole population of the city watching her departure. Suddenly the batteries of the Aigerine forts opened fire, and balls rained around the ship, which, however, escaped rithout serious damage.

In thus violating the law of nations, in thus insulting in cold blood the flag of France, Hussein Dey aggravated his original offence. His conduct called for exemplary punishment.

When the news of the outrage reached Paris. Charles X, had just entrusted the reins of government to M. de Polignac. History, justly harsh toward the administration of this states man, has chronicled the fact that it was to the honor of M. de Polignas to carry through the expedition of Algiers. The naval authorities pronounced it impossible, full of perils, sure to end in irreparable disaster. They declared that would take twenty-seven days, at the very east, to effect a landing. England tried at first to prevent the expedition; then demanded peremptorily of M. de Polignae a formal promise that in any event France would not attempt to take permanent possession of Algiers. The English Ambassador even went so far as to address threats to Baron d'Haussey, the Minister of Marine. The old sailor replied in terms more vigorous than polite: "France doesn't care s - for Engiand, my lord. Our fleet, now assembled at Toulon, will be ready to sail the latter part of May. It will stop on route at the Baiear c Isles; it will land the troops in the western part of Algiers. Now you know all about it. and can try to head the fleet off if you fancy the job. But you won't do it. You won't accept my challenge, because you are not in a condition to do so. I don't need to tell you that I am no talking diplomatically now. Nevertheless, I advise you to reflect upon it. My colleague, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, would put it in different language, but the meaning would be the

Thus it came about that Gen. de Bourmont planted the tricolor upon African soil, June 14, 1830. Eight hours had sufficed for the disembarkation of 37,000 men and 4,000 horses at Sigi-Ferruch. On the 19th the Algerines were routed at

Staonell, the seat to-day of a community of Trappists. On the 24th the French won another victory at Sidi Khralet. On July 4 Fort Emperor, always esteemed impregnable that time, succumbed under the fire of the Sidi-Ferruch, and planted the tricolor in Al-French artitlery, and on the following day Aigiers surrendered. Twenty-one days had sufficed to destroy the nest of pirates whose galleys so many Europeans of noble families had lived the life of slaves and died of starvation and ill usage, hoping to the end that ransom would come on the morrow. At last the Mediterra-nean trading ships could put to sea without fear. Even if driven by tempests toward the African coasts, they at last had the hope to cheer them of making port. Previously it had been a question which was the more to be

feared, shipwreck or the Algerines The day after the surrender of Algiers, Hussein Dey took ship and fied to Napies, that rofuge of all dethroned Mussulman sovereigns. The first bit of news he heard after his arrival in that city was that Charles X., who had debroned him, was himself a fugitive, chased from his kingdom by a revolution.

The sailor who first planted the French flag on the soil of Algiers is still living. He resides in Paris. A genuine old sea wolf, he retains much of his former vigor in spite of his wounds and his rhoumatism. His breast is covered with medals, awarded to him for say-ing buman life. In 1834 he saved the crew of a Swedish brig, the Louisa; that earned him s gold medal from the Swedish Government. For seven like acts of bravery and bumanity he received, in 1873, another gold medal struck expressly for him by order of the French Minister of the Interior. The English, who admire courage, gave his name long ago to a London street-Sion street, well known to the people of the metropolis.

What have the French done with their colony In this land of wheat, formerly one of Rome's granaries; in this land of the vine, the olive, the tobacco plant the ulfa: in this land of all the textiles, wool, cotton, slik, flax, hemp; in this land of marble, alabaster, iron, copper, lead, and so many other metals: in this land, which greatly surpasses al! France in extent, there is to-day a European population of only 350,000, of whom barely one-half are French, the other half being chiefly Spaniards, Italians, Maltese, and Germans. The exports and imports do not exceed 400,000,000 francs; yet Algiers lies at the door of France, being distant from Marsellles

only 150 leagues.

Considering these figures, some critics have asked whether Algiers is worth the money and blood paid for it. "Algiers is to France," said the Duc de Broglie, "simply a box at the opera." This is an epigram without meaning. Yet Algiers, possessing as she does an admirable climate, mines of the first order, rich farm ing lands, and forests more extensive than California, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, certainly has not made the progress she should have made in these fifty years.

Is it because the French are no longer the colonizers they were in the by-gone times when they swarmed into the valleys of the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence? Ever since the conquest there has been an inflow of enthusiastic French immigrants into Algiers. What has disgusted them and driven them away? The military government, arbitrary and centralized, imposed upon this infant colony. Algiers needed judicious civil administration : she has been ruled by soldiers. The individual colonist should have been taught to rely upon himself: instead, the metropolis has done all, under the reign of Napoleon III, as under that of Louis Philippe. This it is that has chiefly impeded the growth of this noble colony. In a recent speech, commenting upon the very

emarkable articles of M. Littré on the colony of Algiers, M. Gambetta traced the programme

that is going to be carried out. "Henceforth," he said, "let us leave this young and fecund colony to develop itself in its own way. It is time to forget that we have conquered it, in order to give all our thoughts to enriching, cultivating, civilizing it. Let us no longer stop the immigrant; let us invite him. lavor him in every way, whatever be his nationality, as they do in the United States. Give him every facility for becoming a French citizen; give him, above all, land to till, to bring under cultivation. Open irrigating canals, highways, railroads, ports, everywhere. You have there 200 leagues of coas Tie Algiers with a band of iron to Senegal, as the Americans have bound together the Atlantic and Pacific. Replace everywhere the military by the civil; reduce administration to a minimum; let self-government establish itself without hindrance. The people of Aigiers are ripe for it. And you will see whether Alprivileged colonies destined to grow and adrance by the expansion of the French race on the African continent,"

The work of transformation is already begun. For a year, now, Algiers has had a civil Gov ernor, none other than the brother of President Grevy. A Trans-Sahara Railroad Company, whose aim is to traverse the desert, has been neorporated. The grandiose project of creating an inland sea in the desert is seriously disussed and studied. The era of monarchical and military government is over. Republican France now inaugurates the era of self-government in the colony, and strikes the hour of civilization.

Our Behemian Population.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: A good nany who read your article, "Among the Bohemians," will think that the statements, as given in the interview with Mr. Brodsky, have reference to the majority of the Bohemian population in New York. It is not so. There are no doubt had men and women among the Bohe mans, but that is true of every other nation

The records of the courts show that the Bohemian pop

The records of the courts show that the Bonemian population is not the weest. In propertion to the many Bonemians that are here in New York, and in other cities of the United States, they have but very few criminans, and the police court dockets will also but few Butter than the court of the policy of the property and the positions of the property and the property and the property of the property and the property and the property of the p not had probably more than two of that race to shows that the Bohemians in general are peacebe mentioned before the faults of a few are dis-I mention these facts for the sake of those who had not the chance to live with or do hisdiness with the Rober-mann, in order that they should not be missed to believe that we are below the general run of civilized nations. New York, July 20. Pathishor Definite Local. Pathishor Definite Local.

Alexander Mayer and the Bank of North America.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I find n The Ses of to-day, in an arricle relating to a pay-nent made to the Bank of North America by Alexander ment made to the Bank of North America, by Alexander
J. Mayer, the statement that the bank carried the original debt is an asset until it was discovered and objected
to by the Bank Examiner about three years aga. With
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therefore was not carried; as all threat years since, and
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was incorrectly informed. The property of the part of the pa

A Classification that Will Provoke Dissent TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: How ould the following arrangement of the peculiarities our cities do?

f our cities do?

Washington. The home of the positician.
Chicker. The home of the speciality.

Chicker. The home of the cristialist
find our the home of the cristialist
find our the home of the such.
Chickenster The home of the such.
Chickenster The home of the such. NEW YORK, July 26

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I saw in to day's SUN a new cure for burns. It may be good. But it will be very hard for poor seemle to procure toures of aloes. I doubt it there is any better them early than kerosene.

Burns.

Importing Negro Voters into Indiana.

From Setherier Journal.

Failffield, July 23.—On Thursday morning ast another party of the negrous, headed by Dave containing of this plane and the other near from of Cox other and Gardield in osable. Some of the other party of the range of the range of the other party of the range of

A Fact for the Remaining Mineteen-Twen-Hetha.

From a New York Letter to the Springfield Republican. It is estimated that 60,000 persons are absent from town for the summer, and some 4,000 or 5,000 houses are coursely closed. SUNBEAMS.

-Since last year 201 miles of sewage

... The Empress Eugénie remained alone all

night at the scene of her won's death.

The present English Colonial Secretary

-A Conservative clergymen in England has chosen to omit the prayer for Parliament since the election, on the ground that "such a lot" are not worth

praying for.

—The porter trade, the largest business in treiand, is thriving. The quantity exported to England is ten per cent, more than in 1879. More than half course -Dr. Miller, vicar of Greenwich, who died

a few weeks ago, was one of the last surviving specimens of the political divine in England. He was a liberal evangelical, a rare combination

-Lady managers are becoming the rule rather than the exception in England. Drury Lane, the Olympic, the Strand, the new Sadlers' Wells, the Britan-nia in London, and the Theatre Royal, Brighton, are all under women's control. -The Manchester (England) Eccaing News

— The Minichester (England) Beesing News
says that twelve months ago there were eighteen lodges
with 1,000 members in that city, but that now, owing to
the action of the Roman Catholic clergy, only five, with
250 members, are in existence.

—A Chlengo boy stole \$350 from his employer, and stated weatward to fight Indians. When
overtaken he was dressed in frinced buckskin, and across
his abounder was a rife, while his pockets were stuffed

-An entire division of the Belgian army

provided with a complete equipment of train ambu-lances, and so forth, is this year for the first time assembled in the camp of instruction at Beverloo, the whole force comprising 12,900 men, 2,000 horses, 24 guns and 100 wagons. The camp is described by the Prussian dinister of War as a perfect "bijon." -The Knight of Kerry, Peter George Fits-

craid, who has just been made a Baronet, has an estate in Kerry of about \$17,000 a year. His residence is at Enightstown, Island of Valentia, where the original cable lands. He has been a resident, improving landlord all his days. On his property in Valentia are some very fine slate quarries, whence enormous blocks of siage are taken, leared by a London firm.

—Some Chicago actors planned to make

sport of an ambitious amateur by having him appear is the principal part of the old farce, "The Spectre Bride-groom," which was advertised as "The Wandering De-mon of the Grave," an entirely new piece. They person-ated the other characters in a manner intended to bring down the ridicule of the audience upon the amateur, but he completely upset their plan by excellent acting -Since June 1, 107 officers of the Irish con-

Gaiway in protecting process servers, and 16 officers and 2,636 men in carrying out actual evictions. During the last three months of processes of eviction have been served on tenants residing in the remotest and poorest district of the county. Many processes could only be served when a force of 150 constables was at hand. -On April 1, 1881, when the organization of the several corps lately ordered to be formed will have been completed, the German field army will comprise 771,740 officers and men of all ranks and arms of the service—the reserve troops will number 341,850 of all ranks, the landwein forces 263,020, and the garrison

troops 125,834 Aitogether, therefore, in the event of a general mobilization Germany would have over a million and a half of soldiers at once available. -In 1782 there was wrecked on the Natal side of St. John's River, South Africa, a great West India-nman, the Grosvenor. Two gentlemen have intely been anteavoring to recover property from this wreek, and have found a great number of coins, gold, silver, and copper. There is a tradition that the daughters of a Col. Campbell were saved, and became the wives of natives and it is cortain that near the Umgazi River is a small tribe of very light-colored Kaffirs, descended, it is sup-posed, from those ladies.

-Sunday in the family of Sir Rowland Hill's grandfather, a rich dissenting tradesman, was observed as follows: Silent breaktast at 8, extemporary prayer, chapel 9 to 11, chapters from Matthew Henry reed aloud, also prayer till dinner at noon, on bothed pudding. At 1, chapel till 3; after which the father smoked, and the children were free till 5, when chapel recommenced. A 61, the mother taught her children in her own room until they were called down for another sermon and long extemporary prayer from their father.

In his work, "The New Parliament,"
just issued, Mr. Saunders classifies the members as follows: Merchants, manufacturers, mine owners, &c., 199; ship owners, 20; lawyers, 128, army, 82; navy, 4; diplo-matists, 8; chairman railway companies, 11; lournalists, 15; civil and agricultural engineers, 10; bankers, 18; tenant (armers, 5; university professors, 3; brewers and wine merchants, 13; labor, 2; member Royal Academy (Scotland), 1; medical professors, 5; civil and military tutor, 1; Prasbyterian minister, 1; ex-Dissenting miniter, 1; ex-clergyman Established Church, 2;

-The private apartments of the inmater of the Sultan's harem are unaderned above the floor, and a rug, with a mattress and pillow, is all that is needed, and all that exists; for, though each fair one has her own "dressing case and spice box" combined, a common room for the bath and toilet is the rule, as i also a common wardrobe, kept under the charge of "the mother" of the scrapio. The first wives and the favor-ites and mothers of male children have special privileges by prescriptive right, and these take the form a

thority; but the majority have no luxuries to make their life enchanting, and few pleasures to relieve its dulness -The Chamber of Commerce of Rheims has lately issued a report on the statistics of sparkling wines in the Department of the Marne for the year be tween April I, 1979, and April I, 1980. On April 1 of the present year there were stored in cellars in the depart ment the respectable number of 68.549,698 bottles o sparkling wine. This represents 571,173 hectolitres 6 htres (12,571,500 gallons). During the year 16,524,603 bottles have been sent out of the department, of which only 2,006,561 had been purchased for consumption in France itself. The amount of money received for the sale of champagne during the year was only 30,709,493 france, or a little more than an average price of a france 35

-Mr. Mitchell Henry lately asked the Speaker of the British House of Commons whether, in order to keep a seat by placing a hat upon it she hat should not be a real working hat. He objected to a memer depositing one hat on his seat and walking about with another on his head. He also wished to know whether was not against the rule of the House for a member to endeavor to keep a seat by placing a piece of paper of card upon it. The Speaker said that the usual practice of the House had been that a member may retain a seat for the might by placing his but upon the seat before prayers With regard to the retaining of seats with papers of gioves, that has never been allowed. No member can re tuin a scat for the night by placing his card or gloves

-Mr. Gladstone being one day in the London offices of Mr. Lindsay, the ship owner, meking note of some shipping returns for his budget, a brusque and wearthy Sunderland ship owner who was watering him and was struck by the industrious and intelligent way in which he went to work, without dreaming of who he was, said, "Thou writes a bonny hand, the dost." I surgisd you think so," was the reply. Thos dost; thou maket thy figures well; thoust just the chap I want." "Indeed?" "Yes indeed," said the Sander. land man. "I'm a man of few words, non if theal's come over to Sunderland I'll give thee £120 a year. Nos then." "I'm much obliged for the offer," was the answer, " and when Mr. Lindsay comes in Pit consulhim." Mr. Lindary when he came in, kept up the joke, saying he would not stand in the young man's war, and the sooner they knew each other the better. "Allow me, therefore, to introduce to you the Et Hon W & Giad stone of the Exchequer. There was much laurand

-Arnold Fried, a lad of fourteen, having been recently expected from the Gymnasia of Fuentures and Esja, in Germany, for dissipated conduct, committed stricted by hanging himself to a tree. Upon his corps was found the ioliswing letter, addressed to his parests.
"The tortures of Tantains were as marght in comparison to those I now suffer. In my mind's eye I see you maked a tears and stricken down by the torrible about to inflict upon you; and yet I cannot do otherwise than execute my resoive. Driven from school, I dare not again look you in the face, for I should read my shame In Four giances. Deeply-beloved parents, be consided. Look back to the past, and remember how many sleep less nights I have caused you, how many tears I have made you shed Standing on the brane of the grave. I contess myself to have been unworthy of your love. Sof o I believe that I should ever have become better, no I ould have sunk desper and desper, and have laid even heavier hurdens of sorrow apon your aboutders. Hence's mr. if is better time. Adopt a little nov. rali him Aring him up carefully so that he may be the staff A vour old age. Had I lived, what should I have by come." A morally and physically degrated creature, undit to live upon the face of the earth! Adies."

PAN

This Pau is but an idle red. I guess. Since all the fair midauminor of my dreams. He lotters listlessly by woody streams. Soaking the jush almone up with laziness. Or drawning where the maden winds carets

Him wantedly and powder too with cleams of sited sanshine. And he wer senis Bruccel with unduration for unders. His law pipes whistle hints of it for out Across the ripples to the diagon fig.

That, like a wind born blossom blown about Drops queveringly down as touce to the

Then litts and wavers on as it in could Whether to ian his wings or fly without

JAMES W. RILEY.